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LEATHERHEAD URBAN DISTRICT

ANNUAL REPORTS

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and

THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the year

1958

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Public Health Department,
West Hill House,
West Hill,
EPCOM,
Surrey.

July, 1959.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Leatherhead Urban District Council

Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit an annual report for the year 1958. The request for this report is made in Ministry of Health Circular 22/58 in which there is reference to Articles 6 (3) and 17 (5) of the Sanitary Officers (Outside London) Regulations 1935 and 1951 and Article 14 (3) of the Sanitary Officers Order 1926. The report is in a form which meets the requirements of the Ministry as summarised in the letter.

As a generalisation, it may be claimed that health conditions in the district continued to be satisfactory, as borne out by the vital statistics, details of which are contained in the first section of this report. The birth and death rates showed little variation on the levels of recent years, the number of infant deaths was very low, and the tuberculosis death rates was the lowest yet recorded.

In section two of the report there is a brief general description of health services in the district. These include services operated by the Surrey County Council as the local health authority, and by the hospital service.

I take this opportunity to bring to your notice the conscientious work of the staff of the Public Health Department, whether engaged on inspectorial and outside duties, or on office duties in either the section so efficiently administered by the Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. W. J. Whiting, or those under my immediate control. My thanks are also due to the Officers of other departments of the Council for assistance and advice rendered on many occasions during the year.

It is a pleasure to record once more my appreciation of the support which has been given by the Council, and particularly by the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee, in our efforts to promote the right conditions for good health in the district.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

CYRUS IVE.

Medical Officer of Health.

LEATHERHEAD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

1958-1959

Chairman

Mr. H. H. Fuller-Clark

Vice-Chairman

Mr. E.A. Griffin

Mr. W. E. T. Berry

Mrs. K. Collett

Mr. R. W. Collett

Dr. H. G. Harvey

Mr. A. H. Hoole, M.A., LL.B.

Mr. T. Kille

Mr. H. Leyland

Mr. W. W. Ryder

Mr. H. Smith

Mr. S. R. Sulston

Ex Officio Members

The Chairman of the Council

Mr. L. R. Peyton, J.P.

Vice-Chairman of the Council

Mr. R. Bishop

Representatives of the Council on

(1) CENTRAL DIVISIONAL (HEALTH) SUB-COMMITTEE

Mr. W. E. T. Berry

Mrs. K. Collett

Mr. E. A. Griffin

Mr. H. Leyland

(2) EPSOM AND LEATHERHEAD TUBERCULOSIS CARE COMMITTEE

Mr. R. Bishop

LEATHERHEAD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL
STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health

Cyrus Ive, M.B., B.S., (Lond.), M.R.C.P., (Eng.), L.R.C.P., (Lond.), D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector

+ William J. Whiting M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspectors

+ C. J. Lynch M.A.P.H.I.

+ R. H. Sandford M.A.P.H.I.

Medical Officer of Health's Clerical Staff

Secretary/Clerk:	Miss E. E. Nolan
Clerk/Telephonist:	Mrs. M. E. Joseph
Junior Clerk:	Miss G. F. Skidmore

Chief Public Health Inspector's Clerical Staff

Clerks:	A. G. Milne
	A. Griffin

The Medical Officer of Health and his Clerical Staff act in a similar capacity for the Borough of Epsom and Ewell, the Dorking Urban District and the Dorking and Horley Rural District.

+ Holds the Royal Sanitary Institute Certificate as Inspector of Meat and other Foods.

+ Holds the Smoke Inspectors' Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR
THE YEAR 1958

1. STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area (acres)	...	...	...	...	...	11,187
Population (Census 1951)	...	...	...	...	...	27,206
Population (estimated mid-year, 1958)	...	...	...	...	...	33,750
Density (persons per acre)	...	...	...	...	...	3.0
Number of inhabited houses at 31st December, 1958	...	...	...	...	...	10,075
Rateable value at 31st December, 1958	...	...	...	...	...	£574,917
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	...	...	...	...	...	£2,322

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

<u>Live Births</u>	<u>Total Male Female</u>		
Total	502	271	231
Legitimate	484	259	225
Illegitimate	18	12	6
Live Birth-rate per 1,000 population			14.9
Standardised Birth-rate			14.7
<u>Still Births</u>			
Total	6	2	4
Legitimate	5	2	3
Illegitimate	1	-	1
Still Birth-rate per 1,000 live & still births			11.8
<u>Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age</u>			
Total	5	2	3
Legitimate	5	2	3
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births, total			10.0
" " " " " " " legitimate			10.3
" " " " " " " illegitimate			-
Neo Natal " " " " " " "			8.0
Illegitimate live births percent of total live births			3.6
<u>Maternal Mortality</u>			
Maternal deaths (including abortion)			-
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live & still births			-
<u>Deaths</u>	335	165	170
Gross Death-rate per 1,000 population			9.9
Standardised Death-rate			10.2

Table I includes birth and death rates, with a comparison with the figures for 1957, and Table II gives a comparison of birth, death and infant mortality rates for the district since 1931, with the figures for England and Wales for the same period.

BIRTHS

Live births numbered 502, of which 271 were males and 231 females. The birth-rate was 14.9 per 1,000 of the population, compared with the rate of 14.8 for 1957.

Details such as age and sex distribution affect local birth-rates and invalidate comparison with the rates of other populations. To overcome this a comparability factor (0.99) has been supplied by the Registrar General which when applied to the crude birth-rate, gives a figure which may be used for purposes of comparison. On application of this factor a standardised birth-rate of 14.8 is obtained, compared with a rate of 16.4 for England and Wales.

Eighteen births, or 3.6% of the total births, were illegitimate. The corresponding rate for the County of Surrey was 3.9.

DEATHS

The deaths assigned to the area numbered 335, representing a crude death-rate of 9.9 per 1,000 of the estimated population. The total included 165 males and 170 females.

A comparability factor (1.03) has been provided by the Registrar General which may be applied to the crude death-rate for use in comparing the local death-rate with those of other areas. The factor makes allowance for the differing age and sex distributions of local populations. Application of the factor gives a standardised death-rate of 10.2. The death-rate for England and Wales was 11.7.

Approximately 58% of deaths took place in hospital or nursing homes.

Causes of Death

The causes of death are classified in Table III.

Diseases of heart and vascular system (categories 17-21 in Table II) caused 186 deaths (5.51 per 1,000 population), and non-tubercular diseases of the respiratory system (categories 23-25) resulted in 23 deaths (0.68 per 1,000 population). Malignant disease (categories 10-14) was responsible for 74 deaths (1.89 per 1,000 population) of which the primary site was in the lungs or bronchus in 12 males and 4 females.

Deaths from Road Accidents

Two residents, both elderly pedestrians, died in local hospitals from injuries received in road accidents involving motor vehicles.

Other Accidental Deaths

Other types of accidents caused 4 deaths. Two elderly people died as a result of falls: one death followed a railway accident and one a surgical operation.

INFANT MORTALITY

There were 5 deaths of infants under 1 year of age, this being a decrease of 4 on last year's figure. The infant mortality rate at 10.0 per 1,000 live births is the lowest figure to be recorded since 1951. Four of the deaths occurred within 3 days of birth.

The causes of death were prematurity in 2 cases, congenital malformations and intracranial haemorrhage, one each. One child died at the age of 2 months from acute pneumonia.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

There was no death attributable to maternal causes. The maternal mortality rate in 1958 for England and Wales was 0.43.

POPULATION

The natural increase of population by the excess of births over deaths was 167. The Registrar General's estimate of population for 1958 showed an increase of 1,100 on 1957, indicating that the considerable immigration to the district in recent years has continued.

The total estimated increase in population since the Census in 1951 is now 6,544.

HOSPITAL FACILITIES

The Leatherhead Hospital is staffed by the general practitioners of the district, who have the benefit of a consultant staff, when required. It is a general hospital with a bed complement of 55, an out-patient department and physiotherapy and X-ray departments.

The Epsom District Hospital and the Dorking General Hospital also provide general hospital facilities, and accommodation for maternity cases.

Patients requiring hospital treatment for infectious diseases may be admitted to one of a number of hospitals, none of which is situated in the district. During the year cases were sent to Queen Mary's Hospital for Children, Carshalton.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

The Public Health Laboratory service is maintained by the Medical Research Council on behalf of the Ministry of Health. A local laboratory of the service is situated at West Hill House, West Hill, Epsom, and a comprehensive series of investigations is at the disposal of medical practitioners.

The staff of the laboratory also examine and report on the bacteriological conditions of samples of milk, food and water taken by the local authorities' Public Health Departments. In the course of the year 12 samples of water, 87 of milk and 18 of ice-cream taken in this district were examined. The results of the examinations on water are summarised in a later section of this report, and those relating to milk and ice-cream are dealt with in the Chief Public Health Inspector's report.

There is also a bacteriological and pathological department at the Epsom District Hospital, primarily intended to deal with the work of the hospitals in the group.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES

The public ambulance service is now under the control of the Surrey County Council, who have given the following information regarding the use of the service.

The main ambulance station for the area is the Smallfields section of the Redhill County Hospital (telephone No. Smallfields 271) with a sub-station at the Mansion, Church Street, Leatherhead.

In cases of accidents in the home or elsewhere or in sudden illness in the street or public places, any responsible person may call the ambulance to remove the patient (if by telephone use the local Emergency Calling System). Normal maternity cases will be removed if the applicant can give evidence that a maternity bed has been booked. Maternity cases with serious complications, or where birth is imminent, will not normally be removed without the authority of a doctor or certified midwife, who should travel with the patient in the ambulance.

Ambulance Facilities (cont.)

The removal of other cases of illness or accident will be arranged by the hospital concerned, or by the medical practitioner in charge of the patient. For private removals a written request, accompanied by a doctor's certificate, should be made to the County Medical Officer for his consideration. Provided that these requirements are fulfilled no charge will be made to users.

MORTUARY FACILITIES

A mortuary is owned and maintained by the Council in Emlyn Lane, Leatherhead. It is equipped with a refrigeration chamber which can accommodate 3 bodies. Facilities have been granted to the Dorking Urban District and the Dorking and Horley Rural District Councils to use the mortuary on a mutually satisfactory financial basis.

A total of 70 bodies was removed to the mortuary during the year, of these 29 were from the Dorking Urban District and 9 from the Dorking and Horley Rural District. In addition 1 body from the Leatherhead Urban District, 3 from Dorking Urban District and 1 from Dorking and Horley Rural District were taken to the mortuary maintained by the Epsom and Ewell Borough Council.

THE PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES

Care of Mothers, Young Children, etc.

The provision of services relating to the care of mothers and young children, midwifery, health visiting, home nursing, immunisation and vaccination, ambulance and domestic help are the responsibility of the Surrey County Council as local health authority. Day-to-day administration is carried on by the Central Divisional Health Subcommittee with offices at Ashley House, Ashley Road, Epsom, under the direction of Dr. P. H. R. Anderson, the Divisional Medical Officer.

IMMUNISATION AGAINST INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Immunisation against diphtheria and tetanus, and vaccination against smallpox and whooping cough can be obtained from general practitioners under the terms of the National Health Service Act, or from the County Council Clinics.

B.C.G. vaccination against tuberculosis is available for children aged between 13 and 14 years, and for all children who have been in close contact with cases of pulmonary tuberculosis.

The names of children, adolescents and young persons born after 1932 can be registered with the Divisional Medical Officer of the Surrey County Council for vaccination against poliomyelitis. Expectant mothers and members of the health and hospital services and their families can also apply for treatment.

Figures relating to the numbers treated in these various procedures will be found in Section 6 of this report.

FAMILY PLANNING ASSOCIATION

A branch of the Family Planning Association functions in the district. It provides a weekly clinic at the Epsom District Hospital with the consent of the Hospital Management Committee and the Medical Superintendent. The medical staff is appointed by the Association and is assisted by voluntary workers. The work of the Association is concerned with the teaching of contraception to married persons, and also with the investigation of sub-fertility and other sex problems.

Information has been received from the Hon. Secretary (Mrs. E. M. Hawley, 44 Copse Edge Avenue, Epsom), of the local branch of the Association, that 1,661 visits were made to the clinic in the past year, including 452 first visits, and that postal enquiries totalled 1,551.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 and 1951

In these Acts powers are given to local authorities to seek Court Orders for the compulsory temporary removal to hospital or institution of persons in ill-health or in a senile state who are in a state of neglect.

Another power is to arrange for burial of the body of any person who dies in the district where such arrangements are not otherwise being made, and one burial was undertaken under this power.

VENEREAL DISEASES

The Regional Hospital Board is the authority responsible for the administration of matters dealing with the diagnosis and treatment of Venereal Diseases. Details of local clinics are set out on page 10.

LOCATION AND TIME-TABLE OF CLINICS

Ante-natal Clinics	The Mansion, Church St., Leatherhead.	Tues. 1.30 p.m.
Child Welfare Clinics	Peace Memorial Hall, Ashted.	Tues. 10 a.m.-12 noon " 2 p.m.
	Church House, Bookham.	Weds. from 2 p.m.
	Village Hall, Fetcham.	Thurs. from 2 p.m.
	The Mansion, Church St., Leatherhead.	Fri. from 2 p.m.
	All Saints Hall, Kingston Road, Leatherhead.	1st & 3rd Weds. 2 p.m.
General School Medical Minor Ailments Clinics	Peace Memorial Hall, Ashted	Tues. 9-10.45 a.m.
	Church House, Bookham.	Weds. from 1.30 p.m.
	Village Hall, Fetcham.	Thurs. from 1.30 p.m.
	The Mansion, Church St., Leatherhead.	Mons. 9.30 a.m.
Eye Clinic	"	By Appointment
Dental Clinic	"	" "
Chest Clinic	Epsom District Hospital, Dorking Road, Epsom.	Tues. & Thurs. 2 p.m. Every 3rd Thurs. 5.30 p.m.
Family Planning Clinic	Epsom District Hospital, Dorking Road, Epsom.	Fri. 7 p.m.
Scabies Treatment Clinic	The Cedars, Church St., Epsom.	By Appointment
Venereal Diseases Clinics	St. Helier Hospital, Carshalton.	Males: Mon. 5-7 p.m. Females: Weds. 5-7 p.m.
	(And at the Out-Patient Departments of many London Hospitals)	

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREAWATER SUPPLIES

The district is fortunate in its water supply, which is abundant, of good quality and widely distributed. The East Surrey Water Company is the statutory undertaking for the area. It obtains its water from deep wells sunk into chalk, some of which are situated in this district. Supplies are softened and chlorinated before distribution. A careful control of the raw and treated water is maintained by the company, whose staff includes a full time chemist and bacteriologist. All examinations of the treated water made during the year have been found to be satisfactory.

Examinations are also made at regular intervals on behalf of various local authorities whose districts are served by the Company.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

There are two sewage disposal works in the district, one at Leatherhead and the other at Bookham. Both processes are by continuous flow settlement, comprising detritus tanks primary and secondary settlement tanks, filter and humus tanks and storm water tanks.

Extensions to both these works are necessary due to increased flow and are now in course of construction. At Leatherhead the work includes modification of existing settlement tanks, new circular settlement tanks, new stormwater tanks, sludge pumping station, sludge drying beds and mains, electricity and water supply, additional filter beds and humus tanks.

At Bookham works require new storm water tanks, outfall and pumping station together with electricity supply, new settlement tank, filter bed and humus tanks.

Sewage sludge is partially dealt with at Leatherhead by composting with screened and pulverised house refuse, the matured product being sold to farmers, merchants and ratepayers.

As far as main drainage works are concerned a 27" storm water sewer was completed at Fetcham to relieve flooding in the Cock Lane area, and new surface water sewers laid at Oak Road, Leatherhead, Lower Road and Bell Lane, Fetcham.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

The weekly collection of house and trade refuse is made by 6 Shelvoke and Drowry freighters, comprising two 18 cubic yard fore and aft tippers, one 12 cubic yard and three 8 cubic yard side loaders. The Council has authorised the provision of another fore and aft tipper fitted with a power press to produce a 25 cubic yard capacity and for the existing two fore and aft tippers to be similarly fitted in order to increase their capacities to 25 cubic yards.

Public Cleansing (cont.)

Considerable difficulty is experienced in recruiting suitable labour for refuse collection and the increased capacity of the freighters will reduce the loss of time in journeys to the refuse disposal works.

The refuse is dealt with by separation and salvage at a plant situated at the Leatherhead Sewage Disposal Works, where ash and dust are screened off, bottles, tins, etc., removed on a packing belt, paper is baled for sale and the tailings crushed and mixed with sewage sludge and sold as a compost for agriculture.

A new entirely mechanised separation, salvage and composting plant is now being installed to replace the existing one which was constructed in 1936, and it is anticipated that it will come into operation in the autumn of 1959 with an estimated production of 4,000 tons of compost per annum.

CESSPOOLS AND PRIVIES

Cesspool emptying is carried out by a firm under contract to the Council to visit the district twice a month.

Of the 765 cesspools estimated to exist in the district, 202 were emptied during the year, the total number of emptyings being 432.

The charge made to each owner is 30/- per cesspool per emptying, which leaves approximately 36/- per emptying to be met from the rates.

Eighteen properties were connected to the sewer during the year and the cesspools formerly in use filled in.

SWIMMING POOLS

Three swimming pools continued in use during the year, one of which is owned by the Council. Two are constructed and one natural. Tests for residual chlorine at the former were made at intervals by the Public Health Inspectors.

HOUSINGHOUSING STATISTICS

I.	Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year:-	
1.	(a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under the Public Health and Housing Acts)	165
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	538
2.	(a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	18
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	27
3.	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	3
4.	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	36
II.	Remedy of defects during the year without service of Formal Notices:-	
	Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	36
III.	Action under Statutory Powers during the year:-	
A.	Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1957:-	
	(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	NIL
	(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:-	
	(a) by owners	1
	(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	NIL
B.	Proceedings under the Public Health Acts:-	
	(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	NIL
	(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:-	
	(a) by owners	NIL
	(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	NIL

Housing Statistics (cont.)

C.	Proceedings under Sections 16 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1957:-	
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	NIL
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished	2
	Number of Closing Orders made under Section 17 of the Housing Act, 1957	3
	Number of Closing Orders determined	1

Rent Act, 1957

No. of applications made for Certificates of Disrepair	8
No. of undertakings accepted	4
No. of Certificates issued	4

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

Thirteen applications for Improvement Grants under the Housing Act, 1949 were received and approved involving a total monetary grant of £2,428: two of these grants were declined after receiving approval.

REHOUSING

I am informed by the Council's Housing Manager that during the year the number of names on the application list for Council houses decreased from 427 to 419.

The number of applicants rehoused was 71 and in 7 of these serious ill-health was a factor in their selection.

ERECTION OF NEW HOUSES

I am indebted to the Council's Engineer and Surveyor for the following information:-

Number of houses erected by local authority in 1958	43
Number of houses erected by private enterprise in 1958	308

5.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

The report of the Chief Public Health Inspector gives details of the work done in connection with the supervision of food. It also contains details of the work done in connection with sampling under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, of which the Council took over responsibility from the County Council in 1955.

6. PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Included in Table I are the incidence and death rates of infectious diseases. Incidence rates are estimated per 1,000 population with the exception of the rate for puerperal pyrexia, which is based on 1,000 live and still births. Figures for 1957 are reproduced for purposes of comparison.

Table IV shows the number of cases of infectious disease (except tuberculosis) notified during 1958, classified according to disease, age and sex. Table VI gives similar details for tuberculosis.

SMALLPOX

No case of smallpox was notified during the year.

Vaccination against Smallpox

During the year notifications were received from medical practitioners of 407 primary vaccinations, and 205 re-vaccinations which had been performed by them. Of the primary vaccinations 356 related to children under the age of one year, equivalent to 71% of the number of births registered in the district during the year. This compares with a recent estimated vaccination rate of 43% for England and Wales.

SCARLET FEVER

Twenty cases of scarlet fever were notified during the year, compared with 16 in the previous year. The incidence rate was 0.59 per 1,000 population. All patients were nursed at home.

DIPHTHERIA

For the eleventh year in succession no case of diphtheria was notified in the district.

Reference to Table V indicates the decline which has taken place in the incidence of this disease since 1934.

Immunisation against Diphtheria

Treatment can be obtained from general practitioners under the terms of the National Health Service Act, or from clinics arranged by the local health authority, these being held at regular intervals at all Infant Welfare Clinics serving the district, of which details are set out on page These arrangements are intended primarily for infants and others under school age. Clinics in schools have been organised by the Divisional Medical Officer for pupils requiring treatment, usually the reinforcing course. The aim is for every child to receive the primary treatment within its first year of life, and to be given reinforcing treatments at intervals of 3 to 4 years up to the end of school life. It is not claimed that absolute immunity will be attained for every child, but there is clear evidence that the risk of an untreated child contracting diphtheria is four times as great as that of an immunised child, and that the risk of death is nearly thirty times as great.

Immunisation against Diphtheria (cont.)

Notifications were received from medical practitioners and clinics that 440 children received primary treatment and 570 received reinforcing doses. The following figures show how the facilities for treatment have been used.

	<u>Primary Treatment</u>	<u>Reinforcing Doses</u>
Treated at Clinics and Schools	214	471
Treated by General Practitioners	<u>226</u>	<u>99</u>
	<u>440</u>	<u>570</u>

At the end of the year it was estimated that 67% of children under the age of 15 years had been treated and were still in an effective state of immunity. The figure for 1957 was 63%.

With the materials now available it is possible to combine diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus immunisation in one series of injections and details of the numbers so treated are given under the headings dealing with these diseases. For epidemiological reasons, however, it is recommended that the use of combined prophylactics should be restricted to the winter months.

WHOOPING COUGH

Three cases of whooping cough were notified compared with 75 in the previous year. The incidence rate was 0.08 per 1,000 population. There were no deaths from the disease.

Immunisation against Whooping Cough and Tetanus

Notifications were received from medical practitioners and clinics that 384 children had received a primary course and 57 children had been given booster doses. In 226 children the primary treatment was combined with immunisation against diphtheria, and in 219 of these immunisation against tetanus was also included.

MEASLES

One hundred and four cases of measles were notified during the year, compared with 894 in 1957. The great variation in these totals is in accord with the biennial nature which epidemics of measles assume. No death from the disease was recorded. The incidence rate was 3.0 per 1,000 population.

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS

No notification of poliomyelitis was recorded.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

Vaccination against poliomyelitis must now take first place in the means of prevention of this disease. It is too early yet to know how effective the vaccine at present in use will be, and it will be a few years before a complete picture can be obtained of the efficiency and duration of its protective powers. In spite of this, and taking into

Polionyelitis Vaccination (cont.)

consideration the malignant nature of the disease and the ineffectiveness of other methods of controlling it, everyone eligible to apply for treatment should do so at the earliest opportunity. The age limit has now been extended from 15 to 25 years of age; Expectant mothers are given priority.

It is estimated that 4,380 children and 420 adult and adolescent residents of the district were vaccinated during the year. The number treated in 1957 was 1,169. The total population under 25 years of age is approximately 10,000.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA

No notification of puerperal pyrexia was received. This apparently satisfactory state of affairs needs some qualification for the following reason, the majority of confinements of residents in the Leatherhead Urban District takes place in either the Epsom or the Dorking General Hospitals. When the notifications received in 1958 from these institutions were analysed it was found that 2 patients had their permanent residence in the Leatherhead Urban District, and the notifications of puerperal pyrexia relating to them were received and accepted by the local authority of those areas.

PARATYPHOID FEVER

One case of this disease was notified. The patient was an infant aged seven months. Investigations of other members of the household revealed that the baby's grandfather was a heavy excretor of paratyphoid organisms. He had been unaware of this and had suffered from no suspicious illness. In the course of his work as a gardener he handled bone meal fertiliser from time to time, and as this material has been found frequently to contain organisms of the salmonella group, including *S. paratyphus* on a few occasions, it was thought that this may have been the origin of the infection.

FOOD POISONING

Of the 4 cases notified 3 were in one family, the infection being of a salmonella type, *Salmonella Typhi-murium* originating in an epidemic which occurred in the maternity department of a hospital situated in another district.

PROTECTION AGAINST OTHER DISEASES

Protective inoculation against other infectious diseases, such as enteric fever, cholera, yellow fever, etc., is necessary in the case of persons proposing to visit foreign countries where these diseases are endemic, and is usually undertaken at approved centres. The international certificate required in such cases must be authenticated by the Medical Officer of Health of the district in which the vaccinator practises.

TUBERCULOSIS

Register of Notified Persons

During the year the names of 25 persons were added to the tuberculosis register, and 50 were removed. Details of these alterations are as follows:-

<u>Additions to Register</u>		<u>Removals from Register</u>	
Primary notifications relating to persons already residing in this district	7	By removals to other districts	19
Transfer of persons previously notified in other areas, now residing in this district	16	By recovery	24
Posthumous notification	1	By death	5 +
Restored to register	<u>1</u>	Diagnosis not established	2
	25		<u>50</u>

+ In four cases the cause of death was not attributed to tuberculosis.

Notification of Tuberculosis

Six notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis and 1 of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were received from medical practitioners of persons certified to be suffering from this disease. These concerned residents of the district in whom the disease was recognised for the first time. In Table VI these cases are classified by sex and age, and in Table VII the figures are compared with those of previous years.

At the end of the year the number of names on the register was 179, compared with 204 for the previous year.

Deaths from Tuberculosis

One death from tuberculosis was assigned to the district, giving a death-rate of 0.03, compared with the figure of 0.11 for England and Wales. Reference to Table VI shows that the death occurred in a person whose age was over 65 years.

Table VII illustrates the trend which the mortality figures for tuberculosis has assumed in recent years. The death-rate was the lowest yet recorded in this district. This can be regarded with satisfaction and as evidence of the increasing effectiveness of the preventive and remedial measures taken against the disease.

B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis

This treatment is available at Chest Clinics to contacts in the families of tuberculous persons, if preliminary testing shows that they have not already been infected. It has also been offered to children between 13 and 14 years attending maintained schools and those private schools which have co-operated in the scheme of treatment. The treatment is carried out by the staff of the Divisional Medical Officer who has provided the following details relating to the work done in local schools in 1958.

B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis (cont.)

Communications were sent to the parents of 371 school children ascertained to be in the age group concerned, with the following results:-

No. of children offered treatment	371
No. of consents	261 (equivalent to 70.4%)
No. of children vaccinated	231
Percentage vaccinated	62.3%

EPSOM, LEATHERHEAD AND DISTRICT CARE COMMITTEE

The Epsom, Leatherhead and District Tuberculosis Care Committee has continued its work with energy during the year under the Chairmanship of Alderman Mrs. A. Winter. The Secretary of the Committee is Miss M. Wright, who is also the Surrey County Council's Care Almoner in the area, and the Treasurer is Mr. T. L. Flanagan, of the Epsom Branch of the Westminster Bank. Members of the Committee include representatives of the Leatherhead Urban District Council, Epsom and Ewell Borough Council, Associations and Societies interested in social welfare, and officers engaged in work connected with health, welfare and relief. Thus the Committee is in a good position to help solve the special problems of the tuberculous person and the household to which he belongs, and much valuable work has been done.



TABLE I. COMPARATIVE BIRTH, DEATH AND
MATERNAL MORTALITY RATES AND INCIDENCE
RATES FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE
YEARS 1957-1958

	1958	1957
<u>Rates per 1,000 Population</u>		
<u>BIRTHS</u>		
Live Births (Crude)	14.9	14.8
<u>DEATHS</u>		
All Causes (Crude)	9.9	9.3
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-
Tuberculosis	0.03	0.09
Influenza	0.03	0.12
Smallpox	-	-
Poliomyelitis	-	-
Pneumonia	0.29	0.52
<u>NOTIFICATIONS (Corrected)</u>		
Typhoid Fever	-	-
Paratyphoid	0.03	0.06
Meningococcal Infection	-	0.03
Scarlet Fever	0.59	0.49
Whooping Cough	0.09	2.30
Diphtheria	-	-
Erysipelas	0.18	0.15
Smallpox	-	-
Measles	3.08	27.40
Pneumonia	0.80	1.07
Poliomyelitis, Paralytic	-	0.06
Non-Paralytic	-	0.09
Food Poisoning	0.12	0.12
Dysentery	-	0.06
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	0.18	0.31
Non-Respiratory	0.03	0.09
<u>Rates per 1,000 Live Births</u>		
<u>INFANT MORTALITY</u>		
Under 1 year of age	10.0	13.6
Under 4 weeks of age	8.0	12.4
<u>Rates per 1,000 Total (Live & Still) Births</u>		
Still Births	11.8	18.3
Puerperal Pyrexia (Notification of)	-	-
Maternal Mortality	-	-



TABLE II

COMPARATIVE BIRTH, DEATH AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES 1931-1958

(DECENNIAL AVERAGES 1931-1950)

Period	Birth Rate per 1,000 Population			Death Rate per 1,000 Population			Death Rate of children under 1 year of age per 1,000 Live Births		
	England and Wales	Leatherhead Urban District		England and Wales	Leatherhead Urban District		England and Wales	Leatherhead Urban District	No. of Infant Deaths
1931-1940	14.9	13.3		12.2	9.3		58	33	11
1941-1950	16.9	16.4		12.3	10.0		43	27	3
1951	15.5	13.6	+	12.5	10.9	(9.9)	29.6	7.9	11
1952	15.3	12.9	(13.6)	11.3	10.0	(9.1)	27.6	30.2	4
1953	15.5	13.6	(12.9)	11.4	9.5	(8.1)	26.8	10.2	10
1954	15.2	12.8	(14.6)	11.3	8.2	(6.9)	25.4	26.2	11
1955	15.0	14.4	(13.7)	11.7	10.3	(8.8)	24.9	24.9	6
1956	15.6	13.2	(15.4)	11.7	8.0	(8.0)	23.7	14.3	9
1957	16.1	14.8	(13.4)	11.5	9.3	(9.3)	23.1	18.6	5
1958	16.4	14.9	(14.9)	11.7	9.9	(10.2)	22.5	10.0	

+ Bracketed figures represent standardised rates.

TABLE III

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE LEATHERHEAD URBAN DISTRICT

	M	F	TOTAL
1. Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	1	-	1
2. Other forms of Tuberculosis	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic Disease	-	-	-
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal Infections	-	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-
8. Measles	-	-	-
9. Other infectious and parasitic diseases	1	-	1
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	4	5	9
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	12	4	16
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	7	7
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	1	1
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	25	16	41
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	-	-
16. Diabetes	-	1	1
17. Vascular lesions of the nervous system	16	41	57
18. Coronary disease, angina	49	13	62
19. Hypertension with heart disease	3	2	5
20. Other heart disease	10	42	52
21. Other circulatory disease	5	5	10
22. Influenza	1	-	1
23. Pneumonia	4	6	10
24. Bronchitis	8	3	11
25. Other diseases of the respiratory system	2	-	2
26. Ulcer of the stomach and duodenum	3	3	6
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	-	1
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	1	2
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	1	-	1
30. Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	-	-	-
31. Congenital malformations	-	1	1
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	13	14	27
33. Motor vehicle accidents	2	-	2
34. All other accidents	1	3	4
35. Suicide	2	2	4
36. Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-
	165	170	335

TABLE IV

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES BY AGE AND SEX

(For Tuberculosis see Table VI)

	Under 1 year		1 - 2		3 - 4		5 - 9		10 - 14		15 - 24		25 - 44		45 - 64		65 years & over		All ages		Total all ages both sexes
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Typhoid Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Paratyphoid Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Meningococcal Infections	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Scarlet Fever	1	1	3	4	2	2	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Whooping Cough	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Diphtheria	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Erysipelae	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Smallpox	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Measles	1	1	11	9	12	12	30	23	2	2	2	1	3	2	6	1	5	3	59	45	104
Pneumonia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Paralytic Poliomyelitis,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Non-Paralytic	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Food Poisoning	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dysentery	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

TABLE V

INCIDENCE OF DIPHTHERIA IN THE LEATHERHEAD URBAN DISTRICT

Year	Number of cases notified in the period 1934-1958	Incidence Rate per 1,000 Population	Mortality Rate per 1,000 Population
1934 - 1938	54	0.55	0.04
1939 - 1943	22	0.18	0.01
1944 - 1948	4	0.03	0.01
1949 - 1953	-	-	-
1954	-	-	-
1955	-	-	-
1956	-	-	-
1957	-	-	-
1958	-	-	-

TABLE VI

NOTIFICATION OF TUBERCULOSIS BY AGE AND SEX
AND
DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS BY AGE AND SEX

Age	<u>Notifications</u>		<u>Deaths</u>	
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-
1 - 4	-	-	-	-
5 - 9	-	-	-	-
10 - 14	-	-	-	-
15 - 19	-	-	-	-
20 - 24	1	-	-	-
25 - 34	2	-	-	-
35 - 44	-	-	-	-
45 - 54	1	-	-	-
55 - 64	-	1	-	-
65 years & over	-	-	1	-
TOTAL	4	2	1	-

TABLE VII

TUBERCULOSIS INCIDENCE AND MORTALITY 1934 - 1958
(QUINQUENNIAL AVERAGES 1934 - 1953)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Notifications</u> Number of new notifications	Notification Rate per 1,000 Population	<u>Deaths</u>	
			Total	Death Rate per 1,000 Population
1934 - 1938	15	0.78	7	0.39
1939 - 1943	23	0.94	7	0.29
1944 - 1948	28	1.16	7	0.32
1949 - 1953	22	0.80	3	0.13
1954	23	0.77	6	0.20
1955	16	0.48	2	0.07
1956	15	0.47	2	0.06
1957	13	0.40	3	0.09
1958	7	0.21	1	0.03

LEATHERHEAD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL
REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR 1958.

The Red House,
Bull Hill,
Leatherhead.

August, 1959.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Leatherhead Urban District Council

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to present the following report for the year 1958.

On the 1st June, 1958, the remaining provisions of the Clean Air Act, 1956, came into operation together with certain new Regulations made thereunder, notably the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations. All local industries were circulated with summarised information on these provisions, and only one contravention was observed during the year. As a result, one research undertaking applied for and was granted a conditional exemption under Section 21 of the Act, which in the event proved unnecessary.

Important among the new legislation were the Acts and Regulations relating to slaughtering and slaughterhouses. New practices in hygiene were immediately enforced and adopted in the two slaughterhouses, but requirements as to construction and lay-out have been deferred pending the report to be prepared in the current year.

Notable by its absence was any legislation which might assist local authorities in dealing with complaints of noise, which occupied the Council very much during the year.

The report this year is noteworthy in that it shows one hundred per cent of all samples of milk and ice-cream to have been bacteriologically satisfactory. The non-genuine samples of food examined by the Public Analyst also show a marked reduction to three per cent from fourteen per cent in the previous year.

I wish to express my appreciation of the work of all members of my staff, and of the kind assistance given me by the Medical Officer of Health, other Chief Officers, and the members of the Council.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

WILLIAM J. WHITING.

Chief Public Health Inspector.

INSPECTIONS AND RE-INSPECTIONS
UNDER THE
HOUSING AND PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS, ETC.

Dwelling-houses	750
Nuisances (other than dwelling-houses)	220
Disinfestation	329
Smoke	218
Common Lodging House	3
Water	18
Watercourses	118
Notifiable Infectious Disease	84
Dairies	49
Pasteurising Establishments	33
Food Premises	519
Slaughterhouses	269
Sampling	175
Food Examination	47
Factories (Mechanical)	121
Factories (Non-Mechanical)	4
Other Premises under Factories Act	58
Moveable Dwellings	55
Shops	239
Schools	6
Swimming Pools	12
Petroleum Regulations	51
Pet Animals Act	2
Animal Keeping	8
Rag Flock Act	1
Miscellaneous	54

DEFECTIVE CONDITIONS FOUND REQUIRING THE SERVICE OF A NOTICE

	<u>Request made</u>	<u>Requests Complied with</u>
Roofs	14	20
Chimneys	7	7
Walls	41	37
Ceilings	8	2
Rainwater Pipes and Gutters	9	7
Drains and Drainage	12	15
Closets and Fittings	5	10
Floors	9	8
Plasterwork	5	Nil
Windows	30	15
Insufficient Ventilation	Nil	1
Doors	5	1
Sinks and Wash Basins	2	2
Waste Pipes	1	2
Kitcheners, Fireplaces	2	Nil
Washing Facilities	Nil	1
Repair Cesspool	1	1
Miscellaneous	5	7

INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND DISINFECTION

Eighty-four visits of enquiry were made during the year in respect of notifiable infectious disease.

One property was disinfected following Tuberculosis.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

Ten orders made under the Surrey County Council Acts, 1931 and 1936 remained in force, together with Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Under Section 269 eight licences were renewed in respect of individual occupiers and four new licences were granted.

Moveable Dwellings (cont.)

At the end of the year eleven individual caravans were occupied, of which three were on sites temporarily during the erection of houses for eventual use of the occupiers.

The two sites previously licensed were acquired by the Council for housing purposes.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

MILK SUPPLY

The Council's duties with regard to milk are now limited to the registration of distributors and dairies, with the enforcement of the relevant parts of the Milk and Dairies Regulations, the licensing of those who sell designated milk, either raw or heat treated, in the district under the appropriate Special Designations Regulations, and the important function of sampling of various milk supplies, as a routine part of their work for safeguarding of public health.

The Milk (Special Designations) (Specified Areas) (No. 2) Order, 1954, was made on the 10th September, 1954, and came into operation on the 1st October, 1954, since which date the use of a special designation has been obligatory for the purpose of all sales of milk by retail.

Bacteriological Examination of Milk Supplies

Sixty-nine samples of pasteurised milk, one of sterilised milk and seventeen of tuberculin tested milk were taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory at Epsom for examination.

The sixty-nine samples of pasteurised milk all passed the Methylene Blue Test and the Phosphatase Test.

The seventeen samples of Tuberculin Tested milk all passed the Methylene Blue Test.

The sample of Sterilised Milk passed the Turbidity Test.

Four samples of raw ungraded milk, a proportion of which is consumed in its raw state by the farm staff, the balance going for pasteurisation at the local establishment, were submitted for biological examination, the results being negative, as were two samples taken from a local certified herd.

Designated Milk Supply

The following licences were issued to retailers desiring to retail Designated Milk:-

<u>Designation</u>	<u>Dealer's Licences</u>	<u>Supplementary Licences</u>
Tuberculin Tested	6	5
Pasteurised	6	5
Sterilised	9	4

A Pasteuriser's Licence was issued to one dairyman in respect of his pasteurising plant within the district.

Inspection and Supervision of Food (cont.)MEAT INSPECTION

Two licensed slaughterhouses continued in operation and following are details of the animals slaughtered and inspected therein during the year:-

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses	Total
Number killed	163	Nil	39	759	177	Nil	1,138
Number inspected	163	Nil	39	759	177	Nil	1,138
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:-							
Whole carcasses condemned	1	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	2
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	14	Nil	Nil	15	6	Nil	35
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	9.20	Nil	Nil	2.11	3.43	Nil	3.25
Tuberculosis only:-							
Whole carcasses condemned	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	3	Nil	3
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	0.61	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.69	Nil	0.35
Cysticercosis:-							
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Generalised and totally condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Inspection and Supervision of Food (cont.)

Summary of Meat Condemned

	<u>Tuberculosis</u>	<u>Other Diseases</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Cattle</u>			
Carcases	1	1	2
Livers	-	14	14
Lungs	-	1	1
<u>Sheep</u>			
Carcases	-	1	1
Livers	-	12	12
Lungs	-	3	3
<u>Pigs</u>			
Hearts	-	2	2
Heads	3	-	3
Livers	-	8	8
Lungs	-	2	2

OTHER FOODS

The following foods were found on examination to be unfit for human consumption, and certificates issued to that effect:-

Carcase Meat	399 lbs.
Canned Meat	144 lbs.
Fish	14 lbs.
Tinned vegetables	6½ lbs.
Cooking fat	10 lbs.

Unsound food was disposed of as appropriate by burial at the Council's Refuse Tip in Randalls Road, or by incineration at the Destructor Works of the Epsom and Ewell Borough Council for which a nominal fee is paid annually.

FOOD ADULTERATION

During the year 98 samples were taken, as under, and submitted to the Public Analyst, Mr. D. D. Moir, M.Sc., F.R.I.C., of 16 Southwark Street, London, S.E.1.

<u>Article Sampled</u>	<u>Number of Samples taken</u>	<u>Number Adulterated or otherwise irregular</u>
Almonds - ground	4	-
Almonds - paste	5	-
Butter	1	-
Confectionery - sugar	2	-
Cordials	6	-
Cream	4	-
Fish Cakes	2	-
Flavouring	1	-
Flour	3	-
Fruit - dried	1	-

Food Adulteration (cont.)

<u>Article Sampled</u>	<u>Number of Samples taken</u>	<u>Number Adulterated or otherwise irregular</u>
Fruit - tinned	6	--
Jelly	4	--
Milk	16	--
Milk - Channel Islands	16	--
Paste	3	--
Pickle	1	--
Pies - Steak and Kidney	4	1
Preserves	9	1
Sauce	3	--
Sausages	2	1
Soup	1	--
Spread	1	--
Vegetable concentrate	1	--
Vegetable - tinned	1	--
Vinegar	1	--

Nature of Irregularity and Action Taken

Steak and Kidney Pie	Pie contained steak but no kidney. Follow-up sample was satisfactory.
Preserves	Sample of Blackcurrant Jam contained not more than 15% Blackcurrant Fruit - minimum of 25% required by the Food Standards (Preserves) Order, 1953. Repeat sample proved genuine.
Sausages	Prepacked - the ingredients not specified as required by the Labelling of Food Order, 1953. Manufacture taken over by another firm who had already made arrangements for proper labelling before the matter was referred to them.

FOOD PREMISES

There are 192 premises within the urban district in which food is prepared or stored for sale, classified as under:-

Bakers	11
Butchers	20
Canning Factory	1
Confectioners	34
Dairies and Milk Stores	2
Fishmongers and Fryers	10
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	21
Grocers and Provision Merchants	51
Grocers and Butchers	2
Hotels, Public Houses and Off Licences	22
Restaurants and Cafes	18

Of these premises, the following are registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955:-

Manufacture of Sausages	16
Pickling of Meat	17
Frying of Fish	6
Preserving of Fruit	1

Inspection and Supervision of Food (cont.)

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS, 1955

Five hundred and nineteen visits were made to food premises, and as a result of informal action, the following work has been carried out:-

<u>Regulation</u>	<u>Nature of Work</u>	<u>No. of Premises</u>
	Structural repairs and renovations	17
6	Equipment replaced	10
8	Display stands provided	1
8	New dustbins provided	1
14 (1)	W.C's repaired or renewed	3
14 (5)	Notices provided	1
16 (1)	Wash hand basins provided or renewed	2
16 (2)	Hot water provided	2
16 (3)	Hand towels provided	2
16 (3)	Nail brushes provided	2
17	First-aid materials provided	1
18	External clothes lockers provided	2
19	Sinks provided	1
20	Lighting improved	3
21	Ventilation improved	1
23	Internal surfaces cleansed	20
23	Floor surfaces improved	8
24	Accumulations removed	1
25	Refrigeration repaired or provided	2

ICE-CREAM

Seventy-two premises in the district are registered by the Council for the storage and sale of ice-cream. No premises are registered for manufacture, the whole of the supplies in the area being manufactured at premises outside.

Eighteen samples of ice-cream were taken during the year and submitted for bacteriological examination. The Bacteriologist's reports were as under:-

<u>Producer</u>	<u>No. of Samples taken</u>	<u>Grade</u>			
		<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>
A	5	5	-	-	-
B	3	3	-	-	-
C	1	1	-	-	-
D	9	9	-	-	-

SHOPS ACT, 1950

Two hundred and thirty-nine visits to shops were made during the year; in addition fifteen surveys were made to ensure that the regulations applying to early closing were being observed.

The register contains 398 shops, distributed as to 96 in Ashted, 70 in Bookhan, 45 in Fetcham, 187 in Leatherhead, and classified as follows:-

Shops Act, 1950 (cont.)

	<u>Number</u>
Antiques	2
Bookshops	5
Builders Merchants	9
Butchers	20
Cafes and Restaurants	18
Cakes, Pastries and Bread	11
Chemists	13
Coal Order Offices	7
Corn and Seed Merchants	6
Dyers and Cleaners	9
Drapers, Outfitters and Woolshops	33
Fishmongers	9
Florists	4
Footwear - repairs	10
Footwear - retailers	7
Furniture and Furnishings	5
Garages and Petrol Stations	20
General Stores	6
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	21
Grocers and Provision Merchants	46
Hairdressers	22
Handbags	1
Handicrafts and Gift Shops	2
Ironmongers	17
Launderette	1
Opticians	4
Photographic Materials	2
Public Houses and Off Licences	23
Radio, Television and Electrical	12
Sadler	1
Sports Goods	5
Stationers and Printers	5
Tyres	1
Utility Showrooms	2
Watchmakers and Jewellers	4
Newsagents, Tobacconists and Confectioners	35

COMMON LODGING HOUSE

Early in the year the registered keeper of the only common lodging house in the district died. He had been registered since 1906, and the Council granted his widow an extension of the statutory period to six months in which she continued as keeper without being registered. At the end of this time the lodging house was closed down, and the Council negotiated for purchase of the building as a further stage in the Fairfield Development Scheme.

RODENT AND INSECT PESTS

Rodent Control

A service for treating infestations at private dwelling houses is provided free of charge to the occupiers, and at business premises an inclusive charge of 10/- per hour is made.

Rodent and Insect Pests (cont.)

Statistics in connection with the activities of this service are appended below:-

1.	<u>Properties Inspected</u>	
(a)	As a result of notifications	280
(b)	By independent investigations	503
2.	<u>Conditions found as a result of inspection</u>	
(a)	Rat infestations - Major	10
	- Minor	318
(b)	Mouse infestations	102
(c)	Not infested	353
3.	Number of treatments and re-treatments	504
4.	Number of properties (not included above) under routine inspections and treatment where necessary	14
5.	Number of "block control" operations carried out	97

Insect Pests

A Pest Service is supplied, on request, to a hospital and eight County Council School Canteens in the district, charges being recovered for time and materials.

As a result of the reorganisation of the Agricultural Department at Guildford, the service previously provided for the destruction of wasps came to an end, and the Council decided to extend their service for the destruction of rodent and insect pests to include wasps. No charge is made but, to avoid dislocation during the peak period, householders are asked to try themselves to deal with nests where they are reasonably able to do so. During the year, 112 nests were destroyed necessitating 220 visits by the operator.

Disinfestation was carried out at 48 premises for other pests as follows:-

<u>Pest</u>	<u>No. of Properties</u>	<u>Insecticide</u>
Ants	15	D.D.T. powder, Dieldrin liquid or proprietary ant destroyer.
Bugs	2	D.D.T. powders and liquids.
Cockroaches	21	D.D.T. powder or Dieldrin liquid and smoke.
Fleas	3	D.D.T. or B.H.C. liquids and powders.
Flies	7	D.D.T. or B.H.C. liquids and Dieldrin smoke generators.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS

One establishment is registered under the 1951 Act; a sample taken from the premises for chemical analysis reached the required standard.

PET ANIMALS

Six premises are licensed under the Pet Animals Act, 1951.

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES

Inspections for purposes of Provisions as to health including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors.

<u>Premises</u> 1	Number on Register 3	Inspections 4	Written Notices 5	Occupiers Prosecuted 6
(i) Factories in which Section 1,2,3,4, and 6 are to be enforced by local authorities	3	4	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority	101	121	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority (excluding outworkers premises)	15	58	-	-
TOTAL	119	183	-	-

Cases in which defects were found

Particulars (1)	<u>Number of cases in which defects were found</u>				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (7)
	Found (3)	Remedied (4)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (5)	by H.M. Inspector (6)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floor (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Convenience (S.7)					
(a) Insuffieient	9	9	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	4	4	-	1	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	13	13	-	1	-

